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blessing to their good wishes, and to that good work. And then, the encircling thousands and hundreds of thousands, Catholic, Protestant, Presbyterian,\* would, with universal re-

\* Presbyterian is properly a *sub-denomination* of Protestantism; but custom of this country, which is the "norma loquendi," has made it the third great division of the Christian religion, along with Catholic

response, reply, AMEN! Hearken, O God, to this our common prayer!

and Protestant. Protestant is in general, by the same abuse of language, applied solely to those of the Established Church. Protestant Dissenter means Protestants who dissent from errors of Protestant Churches. Presbyterians are chiefly applied to those of the Church of Scotland, who are certainly Protestants at the same time.

## PUBLIC OCCURRENCES.

*Died*, in December last, at Zanovice, near Cracow, in Poland, to which place he had followed the Emperor of France, on his mission, JOEL BARLOW, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary from the United States of America to France. This worthy and enlightened man was a native of Reading, in Connecticut, where he was born in the year 1757. He was educated at Dartmouth College, and towards the close of the American war served in the Army. He afterwards engaged in partnership with a printer and bookseller at Hartford, and conducted a Newspaper there for two years. In 1785, he was called to the Bar, and practised with success. In 1787, he published his *Vision of Columbus*, a poem, in nine books; soon afterwards he accepted the situation of agent to the Ohio Land Company, and came to England and France to sell their lands, and engage with settlers, and was in Paris at the epoch of the Revolution. In 1792, he published three political tracts, one of which, under the title of *Advice to the Privileged Orders*, acquired great celebrity. In the same year, he was one of the députés from the London Constitutional Society, appointed to present an address to the National Convention, a step which gave great umbrage to the English government, though then at peace with France. He continued, in consequence at Paris, and was much connected with the leaders of the Gironde, or Moderate Republican party. In 1795, he was appointed by Washington, Ambassador to the Barbary powers, with whom, in 1796, he negotiated treaties of peace. During the subsequent seven years, he resided in an elegant house at Paris, and

kept an hospitable table in that city, which was much frequented by English and Americans, whose friendship he secured by his attentions and urbanity. In 1804, he again visited England, in his way to America, and passed several months in London, enjoying the friendship and society of many respectable families, who had partaken of his hospitalities at Paris. He then deplored the wreck of liberty in France, but equally deplored the folly of the interference, and inveterate hostilities of this country, as serving only to consolidate and extend the power of Napoleon. On his return to America, he devoted himself to the republication of his poem, which he now called *The Columbiad*, and extended to ten books. It is the legacy of the author to the cause of liberty and philosophy, and has been deservedly well received in Europe and America. His friend Fulton, the great mechanic, complimented him, by causing twelve paintings to be made from its most picturesque passages, and to be engraved at his own expense, by the first artists; and these decorate the quarto edition, which is the most splendid book ever printed in America. We can speak from personal knowledge, when we state, that a better man in private life, and a more upright public character, never lived than JOEL BARLOW.

### *Monthly Magazine.*

Amongst the artifices to procure signatures to the petition against the Catholics, it was taken into a large school in Leeds, consisting of about 80 boys, from 10 to 14 years of age, every one of whom, except two, affixed their names to this precious instrument.

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The town of Sheffield is in distressing circumstances from the want of employment for the labouring class belonging to different manufactories, who are now subsisting upon the scanty aid of parochial relief, which, in too many cases, is wrung from others, who have scarcely sufficient for their own necessities.

As a proof of the necessity of some new regulations for the relief of debtors, it is mentioned, that, since the last summer assizes, no less than *nineteen* persons, immured for small sums in York Castle, have been liberated by a fund of only 34*l. 1s. 6d.* left in the hands of the jailer by the High Sheriff and Grand Jury.

Three females, in the service of C. Wood, Esq. of Thoresby, lately poisoned themselves by eating of a Dumb-cake, containing mistletoe, and other *magical* ingredients, to procure them pleasant dreams; two of them were restored after great suffering, but the third expired.

A free Register Office has been opened at Bristol, for such families as are subscribers to the society for the reward and encouragement of virtuous, faithful, and industrious female servants and assistants; and for all servants who had lived six months in their places, and can have good characters; and is united to a society for the reward and encouragement of virtuous, faithful, and industrious female servants.

Nothing shows the importance of vaccination more conspicuously than the Glasgow bills of mortality. In that populous city only 49 died of the small-pox in 1811, and in 1812 only 24. Before vaccination was introduced, several hundreds annually died of the small-pox.

There has been lately published, at Stockholm, an interesting account of a journey, undertaken in 1807, by M. Valen-  
berg, under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences of Sweden, for the purpose of determining the height of the mountains of Lapland, and observing their temperature. The mountains visited by M. Valen-  
berg, make a part of the great chain which runs through Sweden and Norway, and stretches in some of its branches, even to Finland and Russia. They are situated between sixty-seven and sixty-eight degrees north-  
latitude, and belong to the polar regions. On several points their bases are washed by the sea, and, from their summits, the immense plain of the Northern Ocean is discoverable. These mountains had been

only hitherto viewed in all their majestic grandeur by the Lapland nomade, following his flocks of deer and his game. A few travellers had contemplated them at a distance; and M. de Bruck, a learned German, during his travels in Norway, approached within a short space of them; but no person had ever yet penetrated into this asylum of nature, and attempted to struggle with the difficulties of ascending these summits, eternally covered with snow and ice.

The undertaking was difficult in many respects. The ascents were mostly excessively steep, and, in climbing them, the traveller was by turns suspended over deep fissures, lakes, torrents, bottomless marshes, and gulfs. He had no intelligent guide, there was no habitation on his route, and no assistance to be expected. He frequently was obliged to make circuits of many leagues to reach a summit; and he crossed not only snow and ice full of crevices, but also marshes, where he ran a continual risk of being buried in the mud and stagnant water. He passed the nights on naked rocks, without a tent, or the smallest shelter; and he was frequently reduced to quench his devouring thirst by swallowing snow, which occasioned him inflammations and painful suppurations in the mouth.

M. de Valen-berg's measurements give the Lapland mountains an elevation of from five to six thousand feet above the level of the sea. Although this elevation is less than that of the mountains of Switzerland and the Pyrenees, all the phenomena of the Alpine regions, and particularly glaciers, are observable. At such a proximity to the polar circle, the region of eternal snow commences at nearly four thousand feet above the ocean, while in the Alps it begins at from seven to eight thousand, and in the Pyrenees at eight thousand feet.

On the 14th of July, M. de Valen-berg ascended the most considerable glacier, called Sulitelma, a Lapland word, which signifies Solemn Mountain, because formerly the Laplanders adored on one of its summits their principal idol. This mountain, which is the Mount Blanc of the North, is composed of a succession of summits, of which the base has an extent of several leagues. Its greatest elevation is five thousand seven hundred feet above the sea. To reach this elevation, our traveller was obliged to make

his way over enormous crevices, where recently before some hunters had been engulfed with their deer and their dogs. Seas of ice have descended into the valleys seven hundred feet below the line of snow. There is a border of earth surrounds the ice, consisting of slime and stones. The ice of Sulitelma is very clear, and almost transparent; it is as hard as stone, but not so heavy as the ice of the sea. The traveller gives several details respecting its internal composition, the figures by which it is characterised, and the crevices formed on it. The snow is sometimes one hundred feet in depth, and so hard that the foot-steps leave no mark on it. That which is detached from the summits, or crevices, roll to immense distances. Fortunately, these avalanches, in their descent, act only on inanimate nature: whatever direction they take, they seldom encounter living beings, or the abodes of men. All is desert in these regions for vast extents, where industry has gained no conquest over the solitary domain of the primitive creation.

The traveller terminates his account by general considerations on the temperature, and by tables of meteorological observations. He determines with precision the different regions of the mountains, and characterises them by the productions which he found there. In proportion as the line of snow is approached, the productive force of nature diminishes, and men, brute animals, and plants, yield to the rigour of the cold. At two thousand six hundred feet below the line, the pines disappear, as well as the cattle and habitations. At two thousand feet, the only tree is the birch; and its degraded form and indigent verdure attest the inclemency of the climate; at the same time the greatest number of wild animals disappear, and the lakes contain no fish. At eight hundred feet below the same line of snow, the Laplander's progress is stopped for want of moss for his reindeer. Above the line, every thing presents the picture of agony and death. The most robust lichens are only to be found at one thousand and two thousand feet, in the crevices of perpendicular rocks; and the bird named *embotiza nivalis*, or snow-bird, is the only living creature to be seen. The heat does not rise to one degree of Réaumur, in the region which is five thousand feet above the sea.

*Monthly Magazine.*

*Caution.*—In consequence of a sudden start, occasioned by a clap of thunder, and a sudden squall of wind, Miss Eliza Conneys, daughter of G. Conneys, Esq. of Tuchress, having a number of pins in her mouth, (a custom too prevalent, and at all times dangerous,) unfortunately swallowed ten of them. Her situation is so alarming, that no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

*Liverpool.*—At the Easter Vestry, the following statement of the poor appeared: During the three years preceding the present, the average number of poor maintained in our work-house has been 1070; and at present there are nearly 1700 paupers to be provided for within the parochial receptacle of poverty. This number appears enormous to every friend to the human race; but to this we are to add 8000 more, consisting of objects in misery and want, who are sustained by donations from the parish, without being admitted within the walls of the poor-house. In this great commercial town, consisting of somewhat less than 100,000 inhabitants, we have at present nearly 10,000 parochial paupers. It is impossible, upon such a subject, to repress our feelings, and to continue those cold calculations, which an account of the parish business seems to require. Who is it that can calmly and economically determine the *minimum* that may just keep such numbers of wretched beings in existence? The parish was stated to be £14,000 in debt. The sum is, indeed, immense; and, whether it be the result of imprudence and mismanagement or not, it must, in times like these, make every housekeeper reflect, how greatly an establishment like that in Liverpool for the poor, necessarily draws from the small gains of a declining trade. An impolitic war, which, during the last ten years only, has demanded a national expenditure of more than five-hundred millions, has at length diminished our means of giving employment to our poor, and has rendered it necessary, that, in the once busy and opulent town of Liverpool, every nine persons must contribute towards the scanty subsistence of the tenth. Although we have conquered all the colonies of our enemies, yet Commerce, which formerly enriched us, has declined; and we are obliged, with decreased means, to contribute to the maintenance of colonial establishments abroad, and of the tenth part of our population, as paupers, at home.

*Liverpool Mercury.*